## AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Original) A method of immobilizing a biomolecule on a carrier, comprising the steps of:

spotting a solution of the biomolecule on the carrier; and

irradiating the carrier spotted with the solution of the biomolecule with an ultraviolet ray containing a component having a wavelength of 280 nm,

wherein the carrier is made of a metal.

2. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the ultraviolet ray contains a component having a wavelength of 220 to 300 nm.

3. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 1[[ or 2]], wherein the metal is a metal selected from Groups I, II, III, IV, V, VI, ~~and~~ or VII of second to seventh periods and transition elements in a periodic table, or an alloy containing any of these metals.

4. (Currently amended) The method according to ~~any one of claims 1 to 3~~claim 1, wherein the irradiation dose of the ultraviolet ray is 100 $mJ/cm^2$ or more.

5. (Currently amended) The method according to ~~any one of claims 1 to 4~~claim 1, wherein the biomolecule is selected from a nucleic acid, protein, saccharide, antigen, antibody, peptide, ~~and~~ or enzyme.

6. (Original) A method of producing a biomolecule-immobilized carrier in which a biomolecule is immobilized on a carrier, comprising the steps of:

spotting a solution of the biomolecule on the carrier; and

irradiating the carrier spotted with the solution of the biomolecule with an ultraviolet ray containing a component having a wavelength of 280 nm to immobilize the biomolecule on the carrier.

7. (Original) The method according to claim 6, wherein the ultraviolet ray contains a component having a wavelength of 220 to 300 nm.

8. (Original) The method according to claim 6, wherein the biomolecule comprises a nucleic acid, and the nucleic acid-immobilized carrier is used for analysis of the nucleic acid by hybridization.